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ACP Buckingham Compressor Station - Environmental Justice Review

Summary

The purpose of this document is to provide additional updated documentation to supplement the demographic studies completed during the initial environmental justice review for the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's certification of the Atlantic Coast Pipeline (ACP) and the Buckingham Compressor Station. Included in this document is data on household income and the demographic composition of the Union Hill community living within close proximity (<2 miles) to the Buckingham Compressor Station compared to Buckingham County and the Commonwealth of Virginia. The data has been provided by the Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI), and verified by the L. Douglas Wilder School of Government and Public Affairs at Virginia Commonwealth.

In addition to the discussion of income and demographic information, this document summarizes relevant guidance from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the updated 2018 Virginia Energy Plan, providing additional context for methods to evaluate and apply environmental justice review. The air permit for the Buckingham Compressor Station represents the most stringent permit of its kind in the country and will reduce emissions well below limits designed to fully protect public health, even for the most sensitive populations. Through meaningful engagement with the Union Hill community, Atlantic developed a \$5.1 million community benefit package that will directly address concerns raised by the local community. Atlantic has also agreed, through air permit conditions, to provide additional air quality monitors.

Demographic Analysis Provided to FERC

As part of the routing and site selection for the ACP and Buckingham Compressor Station, Atlantic conducted an analysis of community demographics and other characteristics using the EPA's EJSCREEN tool.¹ EJSCREEN is a web-based tool that allows the comparison of a community or project area's demographics (using U.S. census block groups) to that of the county, state, and nation. EJSCREEN was developed by EPA to be the single, nationally consistent tool used by EPA, its governmental partners and the public to understand environmental and demographic characteristics of locations throughout the United States.² Atlantic reviewed census data related to the key EPA EJ criteria - minority and income status - for the study area and its component census block groups. Census block groups provide the most localized demographic and census data that is available through the EJSCREEN tool. The proposed site of the compressor station is located near the intersection of three block groups, and as a result, these groups formed the study area (Figure 1) in Atlantic's report to FERC.

The findings in the site selection analysis provided to FERC show that the study area minority population (34.3 percent) is lower than the statewide minority population (39.5 percent) and lower than the Buckingham County minority population (39.6 percent). With regard to low-income populations, the analysis demonstrated that the study area does not meet the EPA Census-based criteria for low-income populations because the median household income in the study area (\$41,400) exceeds the low-income threshold for Buckingham County of \$32,264 (80 percent of median income).

¹ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency EJSCREEN: Environmental Justice Screening and Mapping Tool. 2017. Available online at: <https://www.epa.gov/ejscreen>. Accessed February 2017.

² See: <https://www.epa.gov/ejscreen/how-was-ejscreen-developed>. Accessed November 2018.

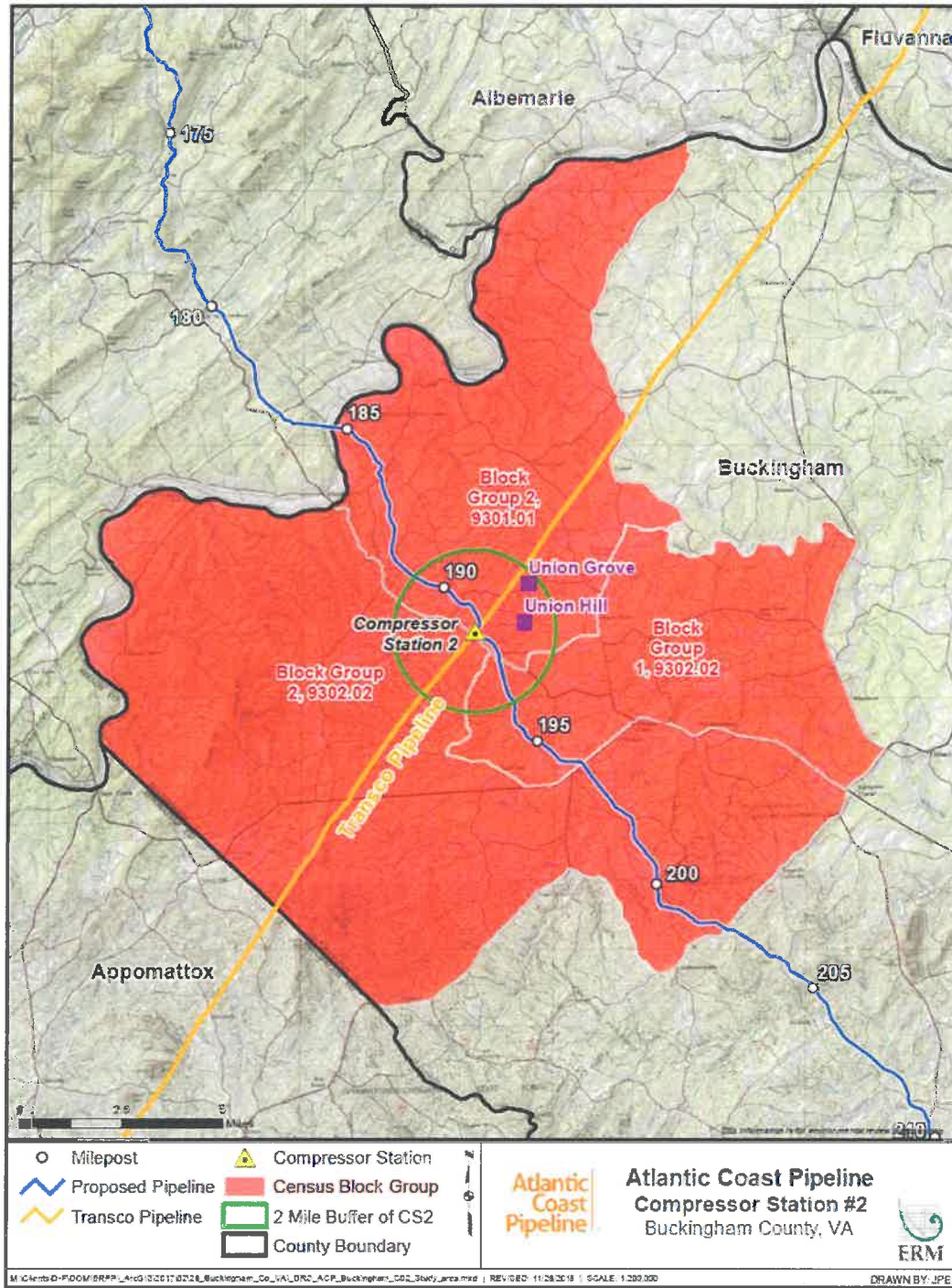


Figure 1 – Demographic Study Area

In accordance with EPA's guidance,³ the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) prepared by FERC for the ACP followed a three step approach for environmental justice reviews: (1) determine the existence of minority and low-income populations; (2) determine if the resource impacts are high and adverse; and (3) determine if any identified high and adverse impacts fall disproportionately on environmental justice populations. As articulated by FERC, "if the federal agency finds that any of these conditions are not present, the agency may then conclude its review and determine the action is not sited in a discriminatory manner on low-income or minority communities."⁴

In FERC's final order issuing the certificate for ACP, FERC concluded that none of the three census tracts within one mile of the proposed Buckingham Compressor Station are designated minority environmental justice populations.⁵ Most importantly, FERC further concluded that the ACP "will not result in disproportionately high and adverse impacts on environmental justice populations as a result of air quality impact, *including impacts associated with the [Buckingham] Compressor Station....*"⁶

Updated Demographic Analysis

Since the FERC review, Atlantic has completed additional analyses of the demographics in the Union Hill area. Atlantic utilized data provided by ESRI to supplement the earlier results provided to FERC. ESRI uses advanced geographic information system tools and demographic data from the 2010 census to provide granular demographic data (0.5, 1 and 2 mile radius). It then applies algorithms to project this data out to the present date to account for population changes. The results in the tables below confirm that the area within 0.5 mile, 1 mile, and 2 miles of the station should not be considered an environmental justice minority population. The results also provide evidence that households located in close proximity to the compressor station have higher median incomes compared to the County as a whole. Attachment 1 provides the complete results of the ESRI demographic study. These results were confirmed by the L. Douglas Wilder School of Government and Public Affairs at Virginia Commonwealth University.

ESRI Demographic Comparison of Union Hill Community

Race and Ethnicity (2018)	0.5 Mile Radius	1 Mile Radius	2 Mile Radius	County	State	United States
White	77.8%	70.7%	71.5%	62.4%	66.0%	69.9%
Minority	22.2%	29.3%	28.5%	37.6%	34.0%	30.1%

Households by Income (2018)	0.5 Mile Radius	1 Mile Radius	2 Mile Radius	County	State	United States
Median Household Income	\$59,164	\$48,717	\$48,422	\$43,250	\$68,682	\$58,100
Per Capita Income	\$26,699	\$25,328	\$25,426	\$21,571	\$37,093	\$31,950

Source: ESRI Demographic and Income Profile. 2018.

³ EPA, *Final Guidance for Incorporating Environmental Justice Concerns in EPA's NEPA Compliance Analyses* (April 1998).

⁴ FERC, Order Issuing Certificates (Oct. 13, 2017), page 100, available online at: <https://elibrary.ferc.gov/idmws/common/OpenNat.asp?fileID=14710850>

⁵ FERC Order at p. 100.

⁶ Id. at p. 101 (emphasis added).

Environmental Justice Policy Review

Environmental justice is defined by EPA as the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income, with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies.⁷ In 1994, President Clinton issued Executive Order 12898, "Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations," designed to focus the attention of federal agencies on the human health and environmental conditions in minority and/or low-income communities. This executive order directed federal agencies to develop methodologies and procedures to ensure that applicable activities do not have a disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effect on minority and/or low-income populations.

- Health-Based Air Quality Standards

EPA has established National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for six principal pollutants, which are called "criteria" air pollutants. The Clean Air Act identifies two types of national ambient air quality standards. Primary standards are health-based standards and provide public health protection, including protecting the health of "sensitive" populations such as asthmatics, children, and the elderly. Secondary standards provide public welfare protection, including protection against decreased visibility and damage to animals, crops, vegetation, and buildings.

In December 2011, as part of the EPA's Plan EJ 2014⁸, the General Counsel of EPA released "Plan EJ 2014 Legal Tools," a document that identifies "key legal authorities for EPA policy makers to consider in advancing environmental justice." That document includes discussion of many of the statutes governing EPA's work and the potential role those authorities may play with regard to environmental justice. For NAAQS, in particular, the Legal Tools document explains that the statutorily-prescribed process for setting the NAAQS inherently includes a consideration of environmental justice. "In setting the NAAQS, EPA focuses on the health effects on population groups that are at higher risk of adverse health effects. Thus, the NAAQS inherently take certain environmental justice factors into account as part of the standard-setting process."

EPA's "Plan EJ 2014 Legal Tools" document cites the location of monitors near potentially vulnerable populations as a tool to support a NAAQS. While not directly analogous since the monitoring discussion applies to EPA as the standard-setting organization, in order to respond to comments raised by the community, Atlantic has indicated willingness to accept additional permit conditions to provide additional air quality monitors and monitoring.

- Monitoring Devices – NOx CEMS on each compressor turbine to measure and record the NOx emissions.
- Semi-Annual Monitoring for Carbon Monoxide and Volatile Organic Compounds (Portable testing)
- Ambient Monitor – Funding for a state of the art ambient air quality monitor, including funding for annual operations and maintenance of monitor, during the life of Buckingham Compressor Station.

In May 2015, EPA issued "Guidance on Considering Environmental Justice During the Development of Regulatory Actions."¹⁰ While the document was created to assist EPA officials in incorporating environmental justice into the Agency's program rules, it is also instructive for consideration of environmental justice in other contexts. The document includes a discussion of what constitutes a disproportionate impact and notes that while such a

⁷ <https://www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice/ej-2020-glossary>

⁸ Plan EJ 2014. <https://www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice/plan-ej-2014>

⁹ <https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-04/documents/planej2014legaltools.pdf>

¹⁰ Guidance on Considering Environmental Justice During the Development of an Action.

<https://www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice/guidance-considering-environmental-justice-during-development-action>

determination is ultimately a policy decision, it must be informed by technical and scientific data that includes an analysis of the severity of the potential consequences, the magnitude of difference in impacts between population groups and other similar factors. As mentioned elsewhere in this document, the process for setting the NAAQS includes a determination that the standard is protective of vulnerable and sensitive populations.

- EPA's Best Practices and Community Engagement

On May 9, 2013, EPA published "EPA Activities to Promote Environmental Justice in the Permit Application Process."¹¹ This document includes a section providing best practices for permit applicants on engaging communities. While the practices outlined do not constitute new requirements, the practices do provide suggestions for successful partnerships. Those suggestions, "Promising Practices for Permit Applicants Seeking EPA-Issued Permits: Ways to Engage Neighboring Communities" (Promising Practices), outline a spirit of early and ongoing dialogue between the permit applicant and the community. While as EPA states the Promising Practices are not intended to be used as a checklist, they do provide helpful context for models of community engagement. As outlined in more detail in the October 25, 2018, Community Engagement Report (Attachment 2), Atlantic utilized many of these best practices for its engagement in Buckingham County.

For example, beginning in September 2015, Atlantic created a Community Advisory Group (CAG) to facilitate communication about the planned compressor station and solicit community feedback on the project. Consistent with the Promising Practices, Atlantic also conducted a screening, using EPA's EJSCREEN, to look at demographics and other community characteristics. EPA lists "Engage Community Leaders" as a key component of the Promising Practices. Atlantic engaged with many of the types of leaders identified, such as local governments, faith community leaders, grassroots organizations and other community members.

Atlantic maintained communication with community leaders and developed a \$5.1 million community benefit package as a result of the ongoing and two-way discussions. The community benefit package is directly responsive to needs identified by the community. One of the main concerns raised by the community was emergency response capabilities and response times within the Union Hill community. As part of its commitment, Atlantic will provide support for full-time emergency response positions at the local Glenmore Satellite Station of the Buckingham County Rescue Squad, funding for upgrades to the Station, funding for emergency response vehicles for the Station, and a dedicated emergency channel specifically for Union Hill and Buckingham County. In addition, funding will also be provided to construct a Community Wellness, Education and Economic Development Center in Union Hill, and to create the Community Development Cooperation that would operate the Community Wellness, Education and Economic Development Center and provide grants to the local community to start and expand businesses, revitalize the community, retain family property/land, and support entrepreneurship. Special consideration of such grants will be provided to home- and property-owners within a 1-mile radius of the Buckingham Compressor Station.

Each of these steps is consistent with the Promising Practices established by EPA. These and other efforts are outlined in more detail in the aforementioned Community Engagement Report.

The EPA's May 2015 Guidance also includes a discussion of the "three core EJ questions." That discussion emphasizes the need for (1) early and meaningful engagement; (2) a plan to address any potential disproportionate impacts; and (3) an assessment of how the actions taken in addressing those needs affect the final outcome or decision. While the document is written for use in rulemaking proceedings, it offers useful analogies to the efforts undertaken by Atlantic and DEQ with regard to the Buckingham County compressor station. As documented in detail in the October 2018 Community Engagement Report, Atlantic undertook early and meaningful dialogue with the community and expanded that dialogue when additional stakeholders emerged throughout the process. Working

¹¹ EPA Activities to Promote Environmental Justice in the Permit Application Process. <https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2013-05-09/pdf/2013-10945.pdf>

with DEQ, the proposed permit directly responds to concerns raised during that process and reflects state-of-the-art emissions controls. Additionally, Atlantic has agreed to a community benefit package which further responds to concerns raised by the community during the engagement process. In this manner, the proposed permit is responsive to the three core questions posed by EPA's document.

Virginia's Energy Policy

The Commonwealth's Energy Policy in Va. Code § 67-102.A.11 provides as follows: "it shall be the policy of the Commonwealth to.... [e]nsure that development of new, or expansion of existing, energy resources or facilities does not have a disproportionate adverse impact on economically disadvantaged or minority communities." The section on disproportionate adverse impacts found on page 58 of the 2018 Virginia Energy Plan explains how this is to be accomplished. The Plan provides: "DEQ's existing obligations to ensure that all regulated entities comply with health-based standards will continue in all permitting activities to reduce public health burdens on all populations."¹²

- In developing the air permit for the Buckingham Compressor Station, the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) performed conservative modeling to ensure that the station will meet the NAAQS. In order to perform the modeling, DEQ selected background concentrations from areas around the Commonwealth with higher emissions (to ensure they were using a conservative baseline), and then on top of those higher baseline concentrations, added modeled impacts. The modeled impacts include other local emission sources and the future emissions from the compressor station (using maximum, worst-case values). Furthermore, the modeling also accounts for differences in dispersion characteristics for each pollutant and analyses multiple operational scenarios to make sure they are evaluating emissions under the most conservative scenarios. The results of the modeling show that the limits contained in the draft permit are well within both the primary and secondary NAAQS and are fully protective of human health, including sensitive populations.
- Furthermore, although Buckingham County is designated as an attainment area, Atlantic's proposed compressor station would have controls comparable to or exceeding those typically required in an area designated as non-attainment under the NAAQS program. These state-of-the-art controls would ensure that emissions from the facility are well below those that have historically been approved for a minor source of this nature.
- Air toxics are also controlled under the draft permit through application of the Air Toxics Program Priority Implementation Policy. Under that policy, the allowable values for air toxics are based on worker exposure limits identified by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists – they have been reduced significantly from the original exposure levels to ensure the values are protective of public health under long term exposure.

Virginia Site Suitability Determination Under the Air Pollution Control Act

Virginia's statute requires the Board to consider relevant "facts and circumstances," specifically including: (1) suitability of the activity to the area where located; (2) degree of injury to, or interference with safety, health, or reasonable use of property; (3) social/economic value of the activity involved; and (4) the scientific and economic

¹² The 2018 Virginia Energy Plan can be found at: <https://www.governor.virginia.gov/media/governorvirginiagov/secretary-of-commerce-and-trade/2018-Virginia-Energy-Plan.pdf>. Last visited November 2018.

practicality of reducing environmental impacts.¹³ Atlantic has met each of the four factors as described in more detail below.

- Suitability of the activity to the area where located
 - Local Zoning & Special Use Permit

Site selection for the Buckingham Compressor Station was driven by two primary factors. The first was the need to interconnect with the Transco pipeline. The second was the availability for purchase of sufficient acreage for the compressor station and its surrounding buffers. The Buckingham County Board of Supervisors by a unanimous vote determined in January 2017 that the site is suitable and consistent with local land use by approving a special use permit for the station, after extensive public comment and a public hearing before the Board. The Board of Supervisors approved the special use permit with 41 specific conditions in order to minimize impacts of the station on the local community. In its site certification documentation provided to the DEQ, the Buckingham County Administrator, on behalf of the Board of Supervisors, attested that the proposed facility is **fully consistent** with all applicable local ordinances.¹⁴

For over 30 years, DEQ, as a matter of practice, has never interpreted Section 1307E of the State Air Pollution Control Law as giving it authority to override decisions of local elected officials with respect to site suitability on non-air-related matters. There is no established legal justification for doing so.

- Impacts to Cultural or Historic Resources in the Community

As the lead federal agency for the Project, FERC is responsible for ensuring compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The Section 106 Programmatic Agreement (PA) for the Project was signed by Julie Lagan, Director of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources; the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation; the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission; and other parties on January 18, 2018. The PA outlines how the Project will comply with Section 106 and the process for mitigating impacts to cultural and historic resources. Pursuant to the terms of the PA, Atlantic has developed draft data recovery plans for several sites deemed eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Using qualified third-party experts, Atlantic has surveyed the compressor station site and pipeline route in Buckingham County for cultural and historic resources. Comprehensive reports have been submitted to the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, which has concurred with Atlantic's findings that there are no sites that are eligible or potentially for listing in the National Register of Historic Places that will be directly or indirectly (viewshed) impacted by the Buckingham Compressor Station.

- Degree of injury to, or interference with safety, health, or reasonable use of property

Atlantic conducted worst-case air quality modeling to assure protection of public health. As previously explained, the results of the modeling show that the limits contained in the draft permit are well within both the primary and secondary NAAQS and are fully protective of human health, including sensitive populations. Further, the concentrations for each toxic pollutant were below their respective air toxics values under Virginia law and policy.

- Social/economic value of the activity involved

¹³ Va. Code § 10.1-1307E; *see also* 9 VAC 5-170-170.

¹⁴ Local Governing Body Certification Form.

https://www.deq.virginia.gov/Portals/0/DEQ/Air/BuckinghamCompressorStation/Special_Use_Permit.pdf

The Buckingham County Board of Supervisors were required to certify that the proposed compressor station met all local zoning requirements before DEQ issued the draft permit and commenced public comment. In addition, the FERC certificate determined that the project has a high social and economic value.

- The scientific and economic practicality of reducing environmental impacts

Pursuant to Virginia's minor source regulations, Atlantic conducted a best available control technology (BACT) analysis for the proposed compressor station.¹⁵ BACT reduces emissions through the use of available reduction techniques. For example, BACT for the compressor turbines includes SoLoNOx and SCR control for NOx and oxidation catalyst system for CO and VOC; and BACT for fugitive leaks includes daily audio, visual, olfactory site walk-thru.¹⁶ Atlantic's BACT analysis demonstrates that the Buckingham Compressor Station will have the most stringent emission standards of any compressor station in the entire United States.

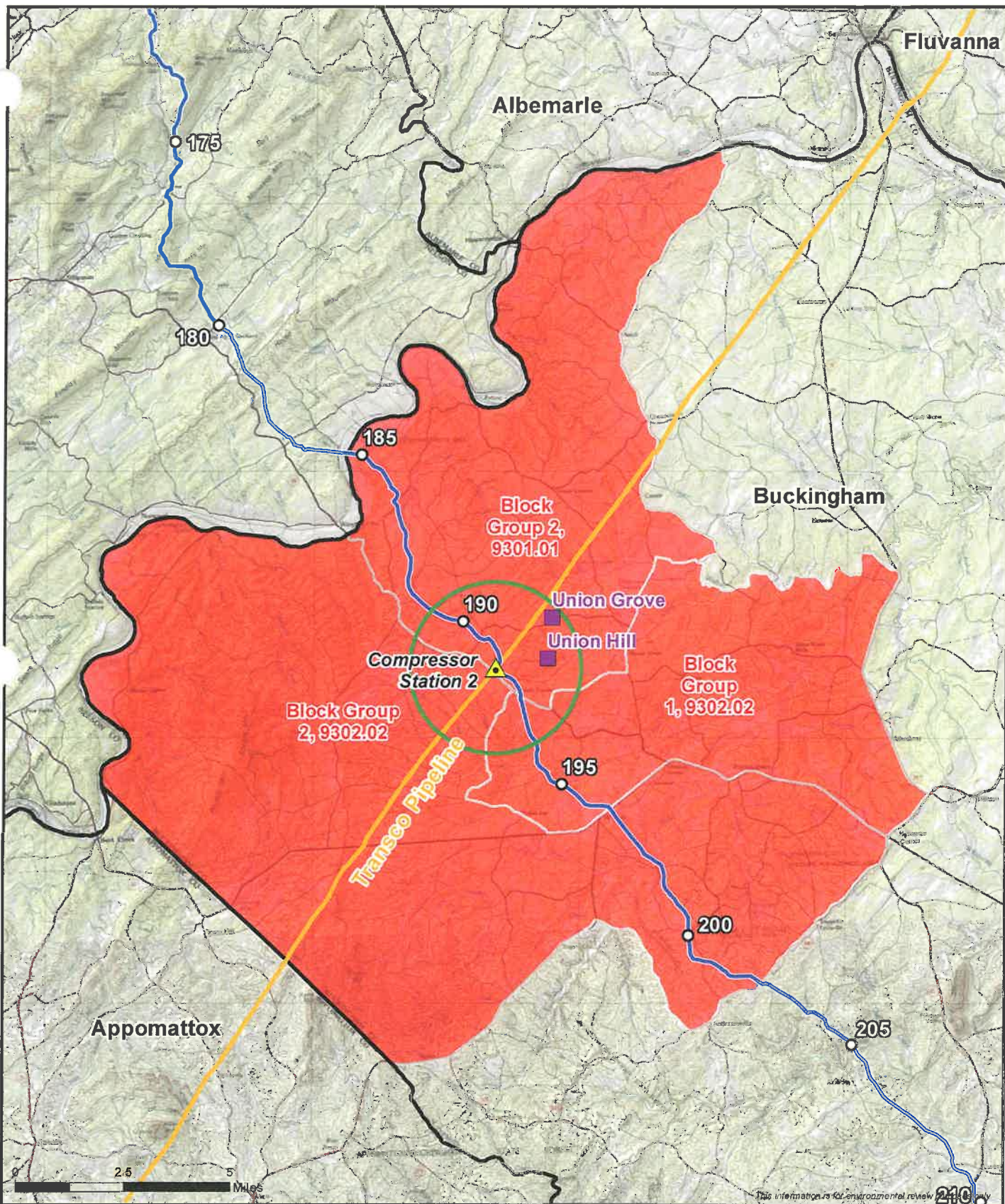
¹⁵ 9 VAC5-50-260.

¹⁶ Buckingham Compressor Station permit Engineering analysis (2018). Available online at https://www.deq.virginia.gov/Portals/0/DEQ/Air/BuckinghamCompressorStation/ADA_Attachment_C_-_21599_BCS_DRAFT_Analysis_RtC_Draft.pdf.

Attachments

Attachment 1 – Supplemental Demographic Analysis. ESRI Report.

Attachment 2 – Community Engagement Report



This information is for environmental review only.

- Milepost
- △ Compressor Station
- Proposed Pipeline
- Census Block Group
- Transco Pipeline
- 2 Mile Buffer of CS2
- County Boundary

**Atlantic
Coast
Pipeline**

**Atlantic Coast Pipeline
Compressor Station #2
Buckingham County, VA**





Demographic and Income Profile

5297 South James River Highway Wingina VA 24599
5297 South James River Highway Wingina VA 24599
Ring: 0.5 mile radius

Latitude: 37.5881
Longitude: -78.6582

Summary	Census 2010	2018	2023				
Population	10	10	10				
Households	4	4	4				
Families	3	3	3				
Average Household Size	2.50	2.50	2.50				
Owner Occupied Housing Units	3	3	3				
Renter Occupied Housing Units	1	1	1				
Median Age	37.5	42.5	45.0				
Trends: 2018 - 2023 Annual Rate	Area	State	National				
Population	0.00%	0.83%	0.83%				
Households	0.00%	0.78%	0.79%				
Families	0.00%	0.70%	0.71%				
Owner HHs	0.00%	1.08%	1.16%				
Median Household Income	0.00%	2.81%	2.50%				
Households by Income	2018		2023				
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent			
	<\$15,000	0	0.0%	0	0.0%		
	\$15,000 - \$24,999	0	0.0%	0	0.0%		
	\$25,000 - \$34,999	0	0.0%	0	0.0%		
	\$35,000 - \$49,999	1	25.0%	1	25.0%		
	\$50,000 - \$74,999	1	25.0%	1	25.0%		
	\$75,000 - \$99,999	1	25.0%	1	25.0%		
	\$100,000 - \$149,999	0	0.0%	0	0.0%		
	\$150,000 - \$199,999	0	0.0%	0	0.0%		
	\$200,000+	0	0.0%	0	0.0%		
	Median Household Income	\$59,164		\$59,164			
Average Household Income	\$63,619		\$74,088				
Per Capita Income	\$26,699		\$31,031				
Population by Age	Census 2010		2018		2023		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
	0 - 4	1	7.7%	1	7.7%	1	7.1%
	5 - 9	1	7.7%	1	7.7%	1	7.1%
	10 - 14	1	7.7%	1	7.7%	1	7.1%
	15 - 19	1	7.7%	0	0.0%	1	7.1%
	20 - 24	1	7.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	25 - 34	1	7.7%	2	15.4%	1	7.1%
	35 - 44	2	15.4%	2	15.4%	2	14.3%
	45 - 54	2	15.4%	2	15.4%	2	14.3%
	55 - 64	2	15.4%	2	15.4%	2	14.3%
	65 - 74	1	7.7%	2	15.4%	2	14.3%
	75 - 84	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	7.1%
85+	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	
Race and Ethnicity	Census 2010		2018		2023		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
	White Alone	7	77.8%	7	77.8%	8	80.0%
	Black Alone	2	22.2%	2	22.2%	2	20.0%
	American Indian Alone	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Asian Alone	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Pacific Islander Alone	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Some Other Race Alone	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Two or More Races	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Hispanic Origin (Any Race)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

ata Note: Income is expressed in current dollars.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1. Esri forecasts for 2018 and 2023.

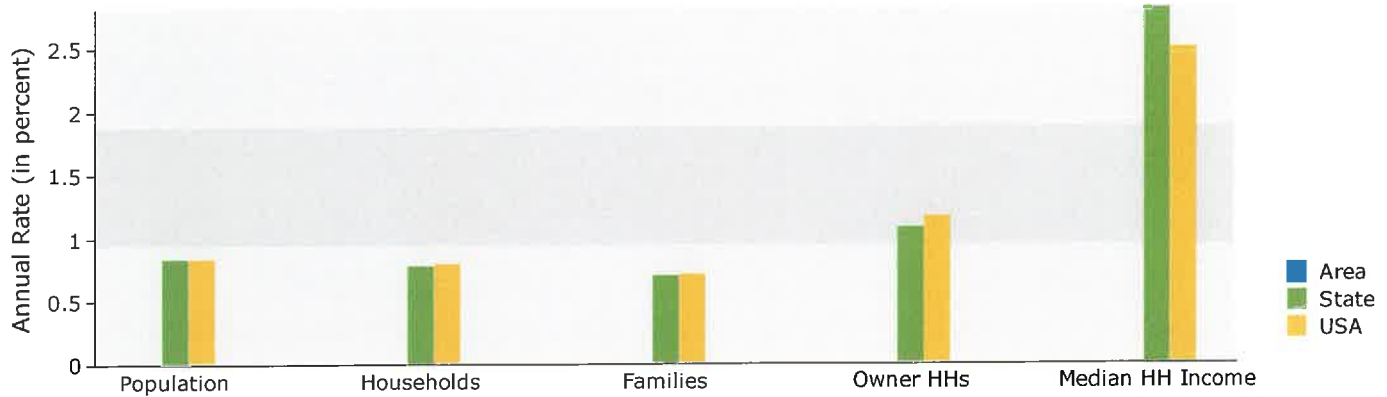
November 21, 2018



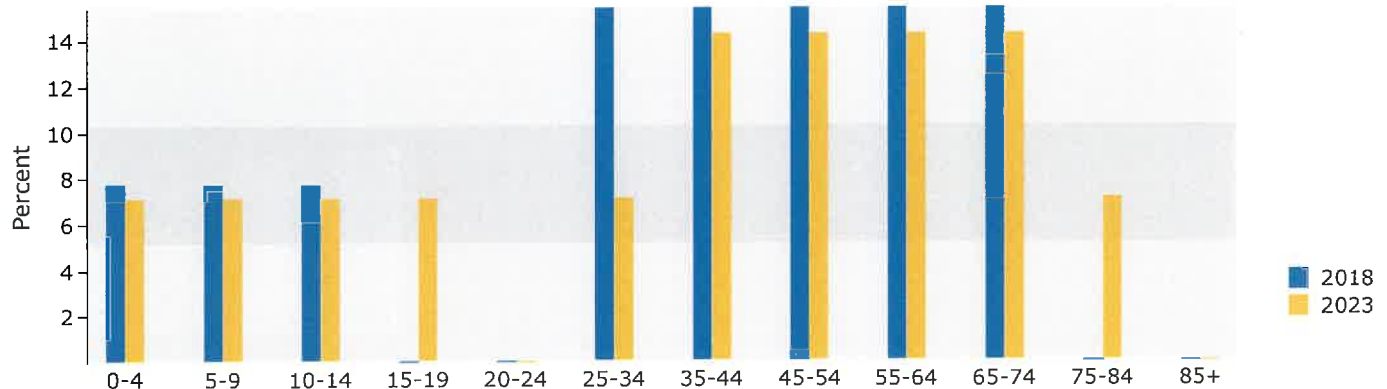
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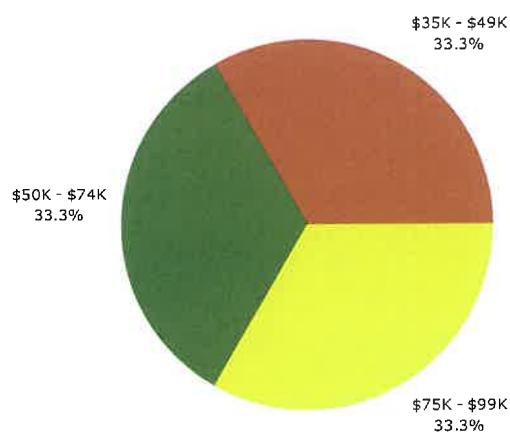
Trends 2018-2023



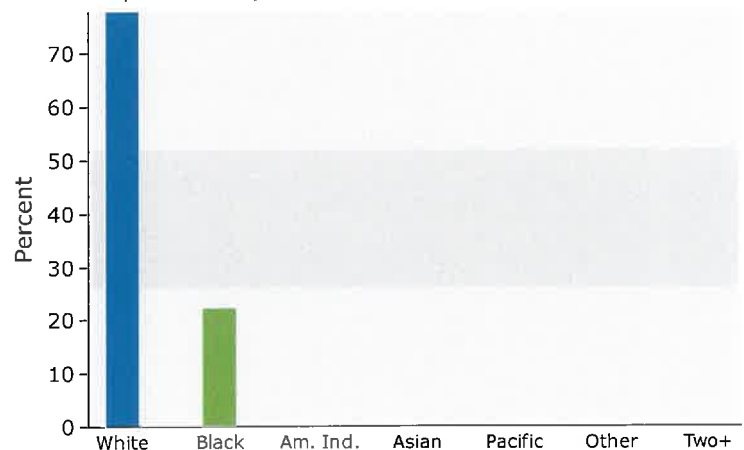
Population by Age



2018 Household Income



2018 Population by Race



2018 Percent Hispanic Origin: 0.0%



Demographic and Income Profile

5297 South James River Highway Wingina VA 24599
5297 South James River Highway Wingina VA 24599
Ring: 1 mile radius

Latitude: 37.5881
Longitude: -78.6582

Summary	Census 2010	2018	2023			
Population	95	99	101			
Households	41	43	44			
Families	26	27	27			
Average Household Size	2.24	2.23	2.25			
Owner Occupied Housing Units	30	32	33			
Renter Occupied Housing Units	11	11	11			
Median Age	44.6	45.0	46.2			
Trends: 2018 - 2023 Annual Rate	Area	State	National			
Population	0.40%	0.83%	0.83%			
Households	0.46%	0.78%	0.79%			
Families	0.00%	0.70%	0.71%			
Owner HHs	0.62%	1.08%	1.16%			
Median Household Income	1.85%	2.81%	2.50%			
Households by Income	2018		2023			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
	<\$15,000	7 16.3%	6 13.6%			
	\$15,000 - \$24,999	3 7.0%	2 4.5%			
	\$25,000 - \$34,999	4 9.3%	4 9.1%			
	\$35,000 - \$49,999	8 18.6%	8 18.2%			
	\$50,000 - \$74,999	9 20.9%	10 22.7%			
	\$75,000 - \$99,999	6 14.0%	7 15.9%			
	\$100,000 - \$149,999	3 7.0%	4 9.1%			
	\$150,000 - \$199,999	2 4.7%	2 4.5%			
	\$200,000+	1 2.3%	1 2.3%			
	Median Household Income	\$48,717	\$53,382			
	Average Household Income	\$58,768	\$67,871			
	Per Capita Income	\$25,328	\$29,194			
Population by Age	Census 2010		2018		2023	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
	0 - 4	6 6.3%	6 6.1%	5 5.0%		
	5 - 9	6 6.3%	6 6.1%	6 5.9%		
	10 - 14	5 5.3%	6 6.1%	7 6.9%		
	15 - 19	6 6.3%	5 5.1%	6 5.9%		
	20 - 24	4 4.2%	5 5.1%	5 5.0%		
	25 - 34	10 10.5%	10 10.2%	9 8.9%		
	35 - 44	11 11.6%	11 11.2%	11 10.9%		
	45 - 54	13 13.7%	13 13.3%	13 12.9%		
	55 - 64	17 17.9%	14 14.3%	14 13.9%		
	65 - 74	10 10.5%	15 15.3%	14 13.9%		
	75 - 84	5 5.3%	5 5.1%	9 8.9%		
	85+	2 2.1%	2 2.0%	2 2.0%		
Race and Ethnicity	Census 2010		2018		2023	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
	White Alone	67 70.5%	70 70.7%	72 71.3%		
	Black Alone	24 25.3%	24 24.2%	23 22.8%		
	American Indian Alone	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%		
	Asian Alone	1 1.1%	1 1.0%	1 1.0%		
	Pacific Islander Alone	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%		
	Some Other Race Alone	1 1.1%	2 2.0%	2 2.0%		
	Two or More Races	2 2.1%	2 2.0%	3 3.0%		
	Hispanic Origin (Any Race)	2 2.1%	4 4.0%	6 5.9%		

Data Note: Income is expressed in current dollars.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1. Esri forecasts for 2018 and 2023.

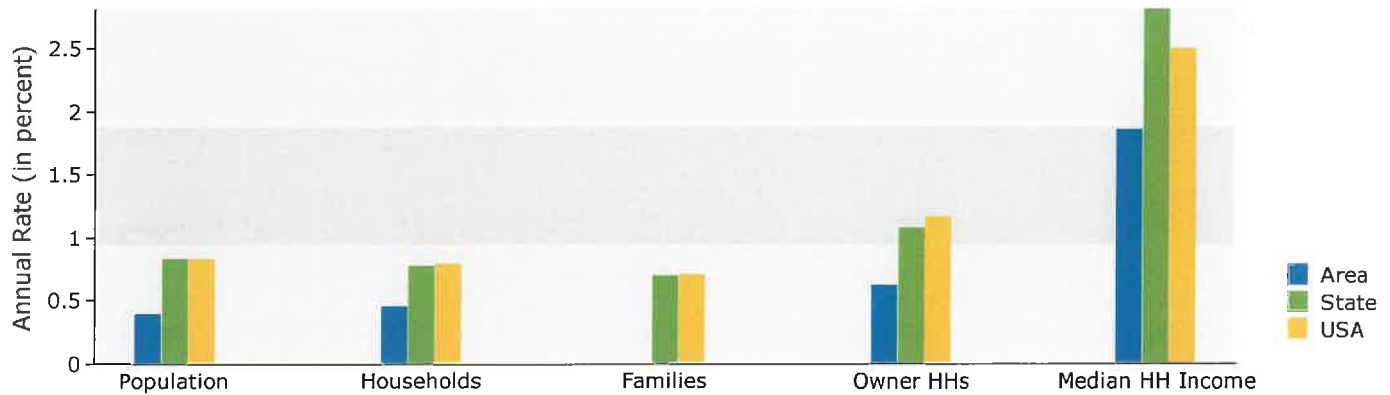
November 21, 2018



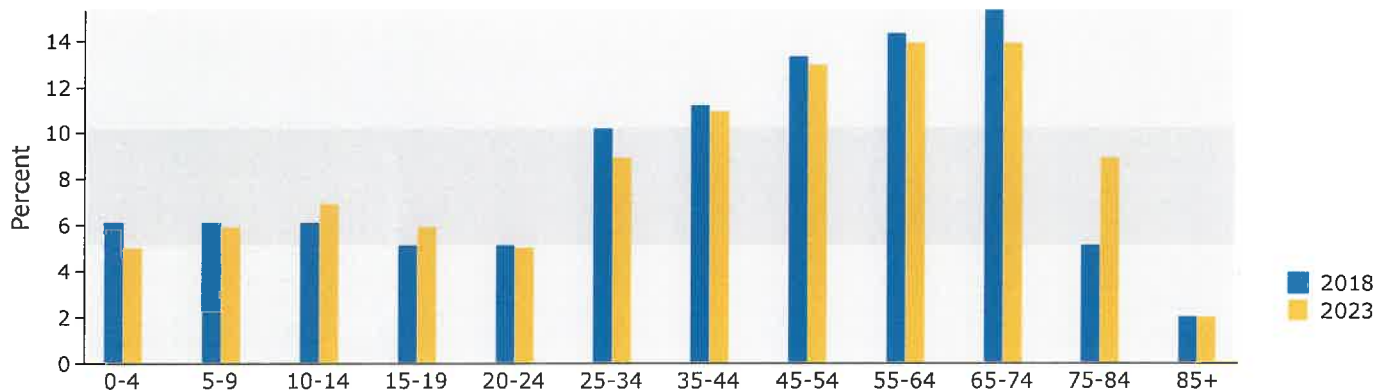
5297 South James River Highway Wingina VA 24599
5297 South James River Highway Wingina VA 24599
Ring: 1 mile radius

Latitude: 37.5881
Longitude: -78.6582

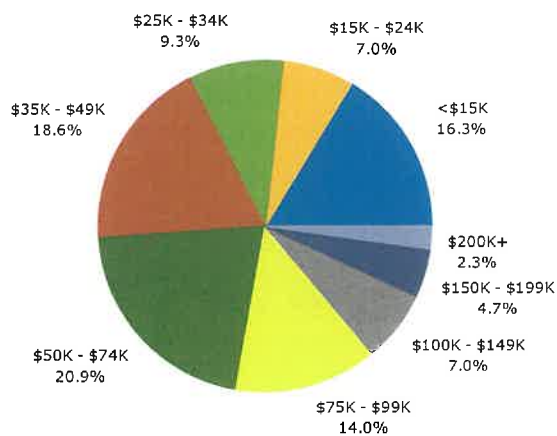
Trends 2018-2023



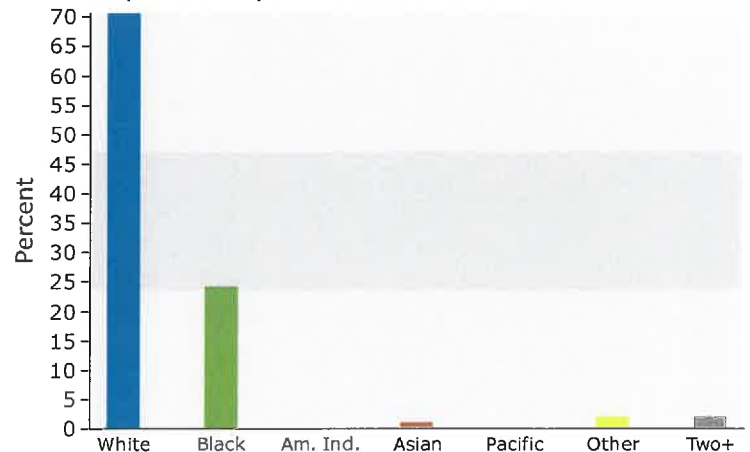
Population by Age



2018 Household Income



2018 Population by Race



2018 Percent Hispanic Origin: 4.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1. Esri forecasts for 2018 and 2023.

November 21, 2018



Demographic and Income Profile

5297 South James River Highway Wingina VA 24599
5297 South James River Highway Wingina VA 24599
Ring: 2 mile radius

Latitude: 37.5881
Longitude: -78.6582

Summary	Census 2010		2018		2023		
Population	303		313		320		
Households	131		135		138		
Families	84		86		87		
Average Household Size	2.25		2.26		2.26		
Owner Occupied Housing Units	97		103		105		
Renter Occupied Housing Units	34		32		33		
Median Age	44.2		44.9		46.4		
Trends: 2018 - 2023 Annual Rate	Area		State		National		
Population	0.44%		0.83%		0.83%		
Households	0.44%		0.78%		0.79%		
Families	0.23%		0.70%		0.71%		
Owner HHs	0.39%		1.08%		1.16%		
Median Household Income	1.75%		2.81%		2.50%		
Households by Income				2018		2023	
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent
	<\$15,000			19	14.1%	16	11.6%
	\$15,000 - \$24,999			10	7.4%	8	5.8%
	\$25,000 - \$34,999			15	11.1%	14	10.1%
	\$35,000 - \$49,999			26	19.3%	26	18.8%
	\$50,000 - \$74,999			29	21.5%	30	21.7%
	\$75,000 - \$99,999			19	14.1%	22	15.9%
	\$100,000 - \$149,999			10	7.4%	12	8.7%
	\$150,000 - \$199,999			5	3.7%	6	4.3%
\$200,000+			3	2.2%	4	2.9%	
Median Household Income			\$48,422		\$52,804		
Average Household Income			\$59,819		\$68,752		
Per Capita Income			\$25,426		\$29,112		
Population by Age	Census 2010		2018		2023		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
	0 - 4	19 6.3%	18 5.7%	17 5.3%			
	5 - 9	19 6.3%	19 6.0%	18 5.7%			
	10 - 14	16 5.3%	19 6.0%	20 6.3%			
	15 - 19	18 6.0%	16 5.1%	19 6.0%			
	20 - 24	15 5.0%	14 4.4%	14 4.4%			
	25 - 34	32 10.6%	36 11.4%	29 9.1%			
	35 - 44	35 11.6%	36 11.4%	37 11.6%			
	45 - 54	43 14.2%	40 12.7%	39 12.3%			
	55 - 64	53 17.5%	47 14.9%	46 14.5%			
	65 - 74	30 9.9%	46 14.6%	47 14.8%			
	75 - 84	16 5.3%	18 5.7%	26 8.2%			
	85+	6 2.0%	6 1.9%	6 1.9%			
	Race and Ethnicity	Census 2010		2018		2023	
Number		Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
White Alone		216 71.5%	223 71.5%	228 71.7%			
Black Alone		76 25.2%	75 24.0%	73 23.0%			
American Indian Alone		1 0.3%	1 0.3%	1 0.3%			
Asian Alone		2 0.7%	2 0.6%	3 0.9%			
Pacific Islander Alone		0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%			
Some Other Race Alone		2 0.7%	4 1.3%	5 1.6%			
Two or More Races		5 1.7%	7 2.2%	8 2.5%			
Hispanic Origin (Any Race)		7 2.3%	14 4.5%	18 5.6%			

Data Note: Income is expressed in current dollars.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1. Esri forecasts for 2018 and 2023.

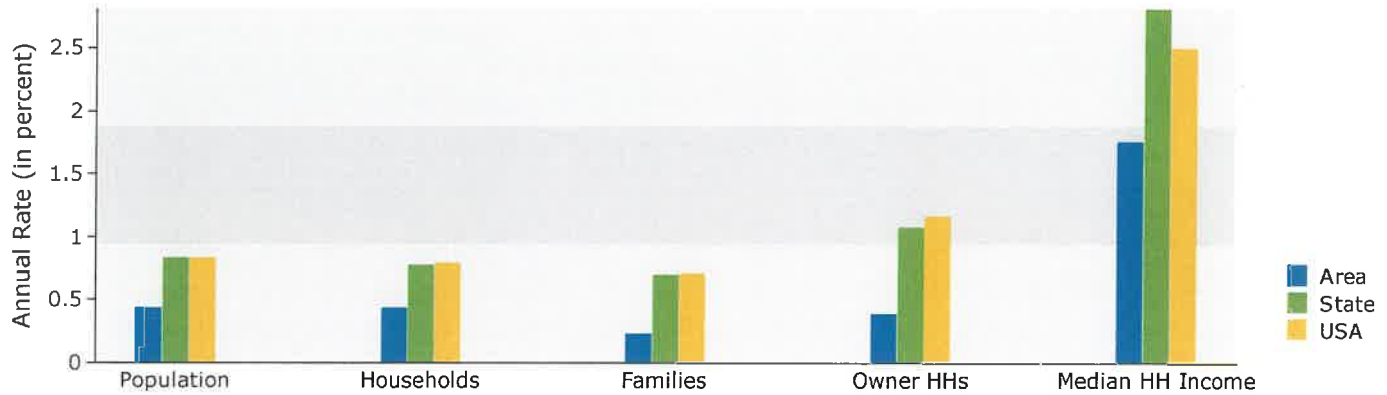
November 21, 2018



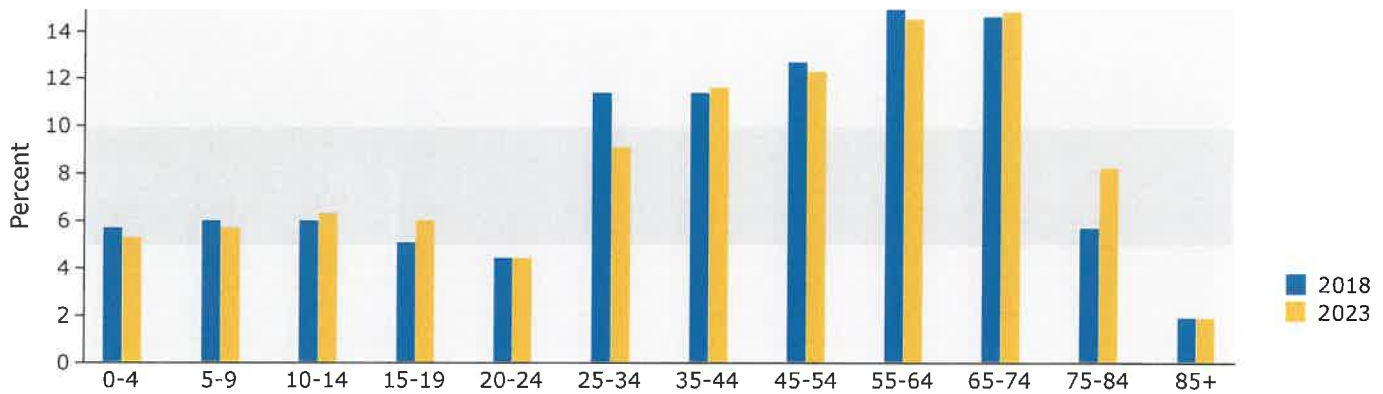
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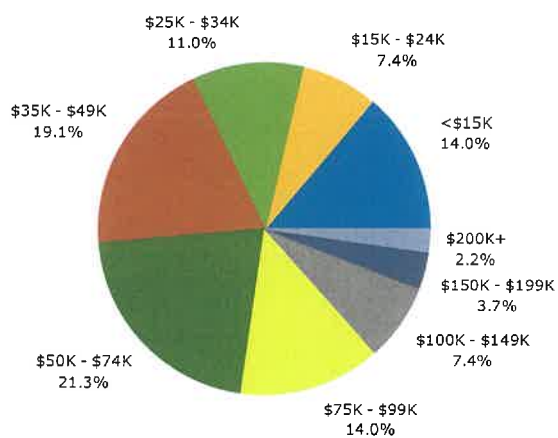
Trends 2018-2023



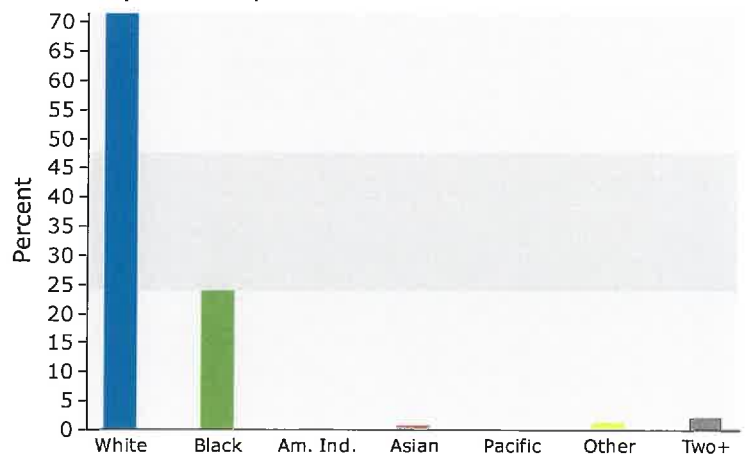
Population by Age



2018 Household Income



2018 Population by Race



2018 Percent Hispanic Origin: 4.5%



Demographic and Income Profile

Buckingham County, VA
Buckingham County, VA
Geography: County

Summary	Census 2010	2018	2023				
Population	17,146	17,322	17,555				
Households	5,965	6,080	6,172				
Families	4,110	4,140	4,182				
Average Household Size	2.48	2.49	2.49				
Owner Occupied Housing Units	4,525	4,734	4,832				
Renter Occupied Housing Units	1,440	1,346	1,340				
Median Age	41.7	42.7	43.9				
Trends: 2018 - 2023 Annual Rate	Area	State	National				
Population	0.27%	0.83%	0.83%				
Households	0.30%	0.78%	0.79%				
Families	0.20%	0.70%	0.71%				
Owner HHs	0.41%	1.08%	1.16%				
Median Household Income	2.92%	2.81%	2.50%				
Households by Income	2018		2023				
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent			
	<\$15,000	910	15.0%	764	12.4%		
	\$15,000 - \$24,999	630	10.4%	532	8.6%		
	\$25,000 - \$34,999	852	14.0%	798	12.9%		
	\$35,000 - \$49,999	1,025	16.9%	995	16.1%		
	\$50,000 - \$74,999	1,130	18.6%	1,181	19.1%		
	\$75,000 - \$99,999	719	11.8%	830	13.4%		
	\$100,000 - \$149,999	548	9.0%	731	11.8%		
	\$150,000 - \$199,999	166	2.7%	203	3.3%		
	\$200,000+	100	1.6%	138	2.2%		
	Median Household Income	\$43,250		\$49,938			
	Average Household Income	\$55,877		\$65,504			
Per Capita Income	\$21,571		\$24,962				
Population by Age	Census 2010		2018		2023		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
	0 - 4	925	5.4%	857	4.9%	815	4.6%
	5 - 9	835	4.9%	895	5.2%	862	4.9%
	10 - 14	921	5.4%	901	5.2%	969	5.5%
	15 - 19	1,030	6.0%	790	4.6%	904	5.1%
	20 - 24	1,054	6.1%	966	5.6%	863	4.9%
	25 - 34	2,234	13.0%	2,450	14.1%	2,191	12.5%
	35 - 44	2,465	14.4%	2,368	13.7%	2,457	14.0%
	45 - 54	2,852	16.6%	2,533	14.6%	2,443	13.9%
	55 - 64	2,378	13.9%	2,502	14.4%	2,498	14.2%
	65 - 74	1,437	8.4%	1,937	11.2%	2,128	12.1%
	75 - 84	750	4.4%	840	4.8%	1,114	6.3%
85+	265	1.5%	283	1.6%	311	1.8%	
Race and Ethnicity	Census 2010		2018		2023		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
	White Alone	10,644	62.1%	10,801	62.4%	11,006	62.7%
	Black Alone	6,014	35.1%	5,848	33.8%	5,735	32.7%
	American Indian Alone	44	0.3%	49	0.3%	54	0.3%
	Asian Alone	63	0.4%	79	0.5%	97	0.6%
	Pacific Islander Alone	2	0.0%	2	0.0%	2	0.0%
	Some Other Race Alone	103	0.6%	184	1.1%	232	1.3%
	Two or More Races	276	1.6%	359	2.1%	429	2.4%
	Hispanic Origin (Any Race)	288	1.7%	532	3.1%	678	3.9%

Data Note: Income is expressed in current dollars.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1. Esri forecasts for 2018 and 2023.

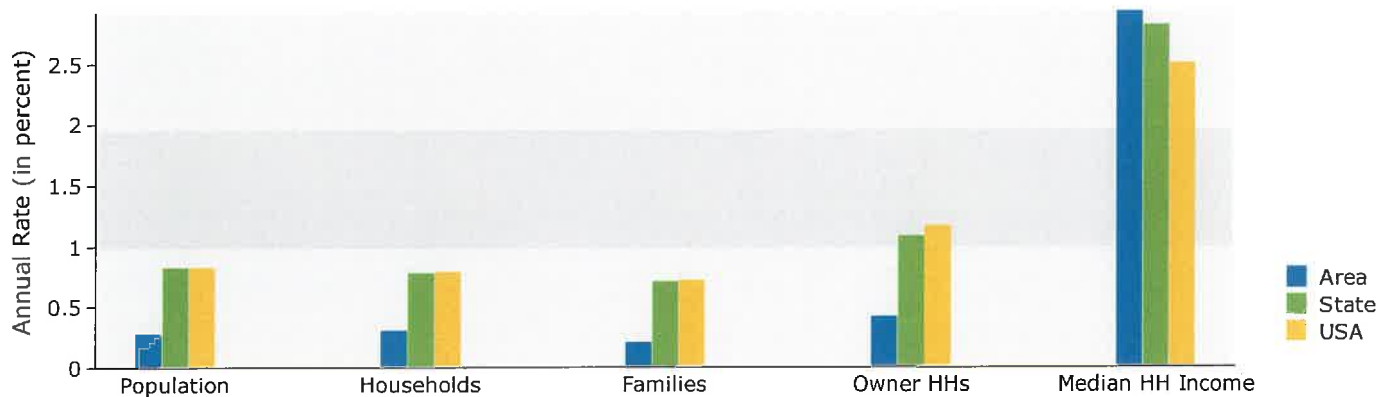
November 16, 2018



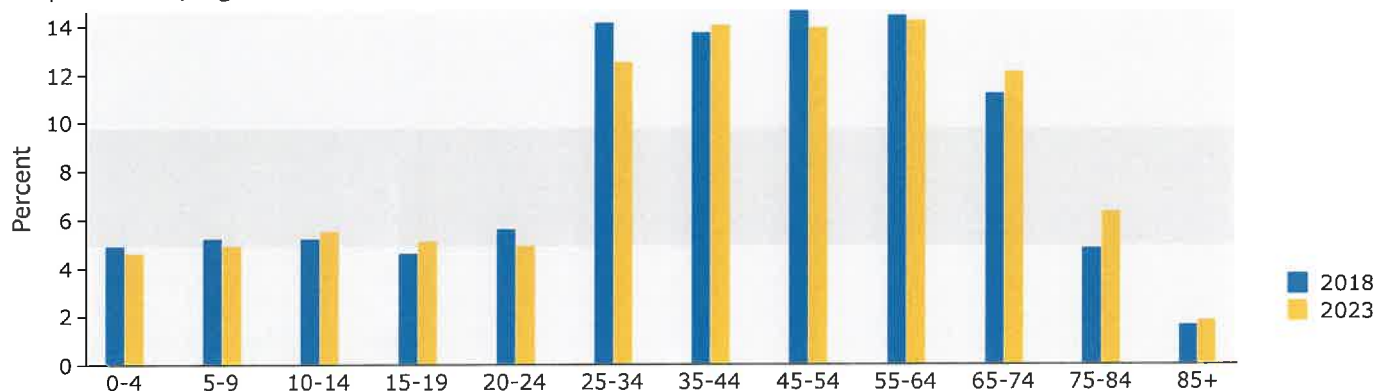
Demographic and Income Profile

Buckingham County, VA
Buckingham County, VA
Geography: County

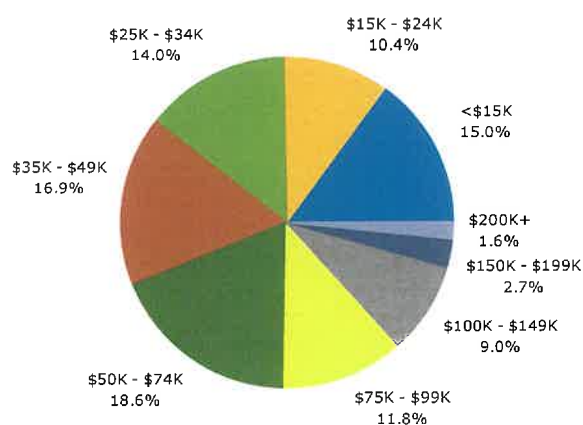
Trends 2018-2023



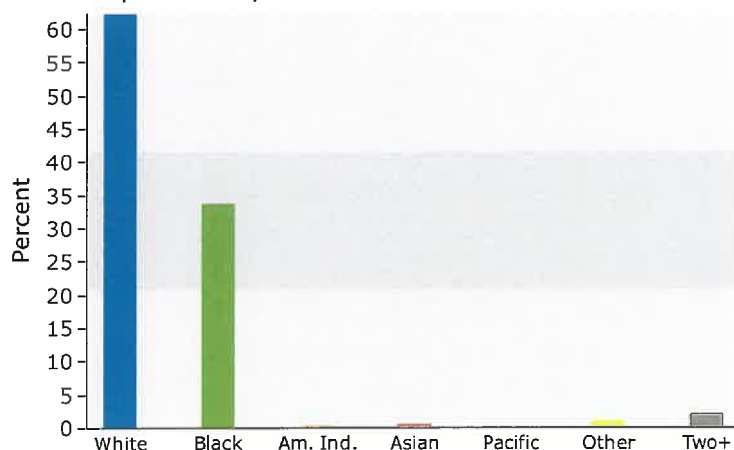
Population by Age



2018 Household Income



2018 Population by Race



2018 Percent Hispanic Origin: 3.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1. Esri forecasts for 2018 and 2023.

November 16, 2018



Demographic and Income Profile

Virginia, US
Virginia, US
Geography: State

Summary	Census 2010		2018		2023	
Population	8,001,024		8,566,397		8,926,740	
Households	3,056,058		3,255,666		3,384,311	
Families	2,047,188		2,157,752		2,233,940	
Average Household Size	2.54		2.56		2.57	
Owner Occupied Housing Units	2,055,186		2,121,666		2,238,742	
Renter Occupied Housing Units	1,000,872		1,134,000		1,145,569	
Median Age	37.4		38.7		39.5	
Trends: 2018 - 2023 Annual Rate	Area		State		National	
Population	0.83%		0.83%		0.83%	
Households	0.78%		0.78%		0.79%	
Families	0.70%		0.70%		0.71%	
Owner HHs	1.08%		1.08%		1.16%	
Median Household Income	2.81%		2.81%		2.50%	
			2018		2023	
Households by Income			Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<\$15,000			300,158	9.2%	266,379	7.9%
\$15,000 - \$24,999			249,855	7.7%	218,604	6.5%
\$25,000 - \$34,999			256,872	7.9%	228,397	6.7%
\$35,000 - \$49,999			377,876	11.6%	353,294	10.4%
\$50,000 - \$74,999			548,123	16.8%	538,239	15.9%
\$75,000 - \$99,999			417,493	12.8%	443,070	13.1%
\$100,000 - \$149,999			534,535	16.4%	639,258	18.9%
\$150,000 - \$199,999			255,298	7.8%	294,583	8.7%
\$200,000+			315,387	9.7%	402,418	11.9%
Median Household Income			\$68,682		\$78,884	
Average Household Income			\$96,244		\$111,576	
Per Capita Income			\$37,093		\$42,796	
			2018		2023	
Population by Age	Census 2010		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0 - 4	509,625	6.4%	491,558	5.7%	507,936	5.7%
5 - 9	511,849	6.4%	521,182	6.1%	520,604	5.8%
10 - 14	511,246	6.4%	536,143	6.3%	543,708	6.1%
15 - 19	550,965	6.9%	541,152	6.3%	565,130	6.3%
20 - 24	572,091	7.2%	587,568	6.9%	563,229	6.3%
25 - 34	1,090,419	13.6%	1,187,274	13.9%	1,211,013	13.6%
35 - 44	1,108,928	13.9%	1,106,438	12.9%	1,209,666	13.6%
45 - 54	1,214,000	15.2%	1,136,194	13.3%	1,094,347	12.3%
55 - 64	954,964	11.9%	1,135,207	13.3%	1,138,147	12.7%
65 - 74	549,804	6.9%	800,313	9.3%	928,217	10.4%
75 - 84	304,730	3.8%	371,451	4.3%	480,039	5.4%
85+	122,403	1.5%	151,917	1.8%	164,704	1.8%
			2018		2023	
Race and Ethnicity	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
White Alone	5,486,852	68.6%	5,656,771	66.0%	5,719,387	64.1%
Black Alone	1,551,399	19.4%	1,658,501	19.4%	1,723,404	19.3%
American Indian Alone	29,225	0.4%	32,753	0.4%	35,254	0.4%
Asian Alone	439,890	5.5%	576,906	6.7%	690,009	7.7%
Pacific Islander Alone	5,980	0.1%	7,262	0.1%	8,241	0.1%
Some Other Race Alone	254,278	3.2%	325,794	3.8%	381,039	4.3%
Two or More Races	233,400	2.9%	308,410	3.6%	369,406	4.1%
Hispanic Origin (Any Race)			820,988	9.6%	970,798	10.9%

ata Note: Income is expressed in current dollars.

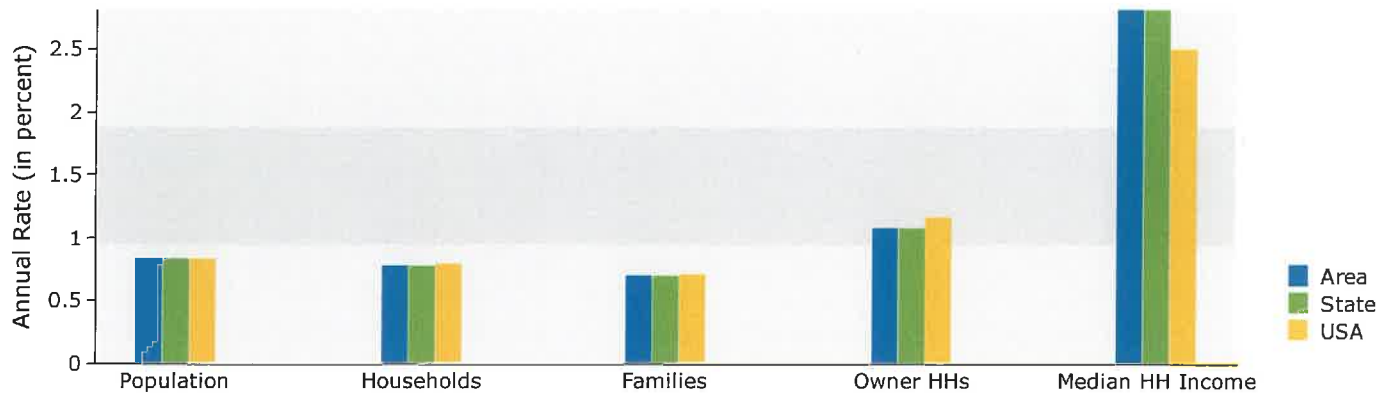
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1. Esri forecasts for 2018 and 2023.

November 16, 2018

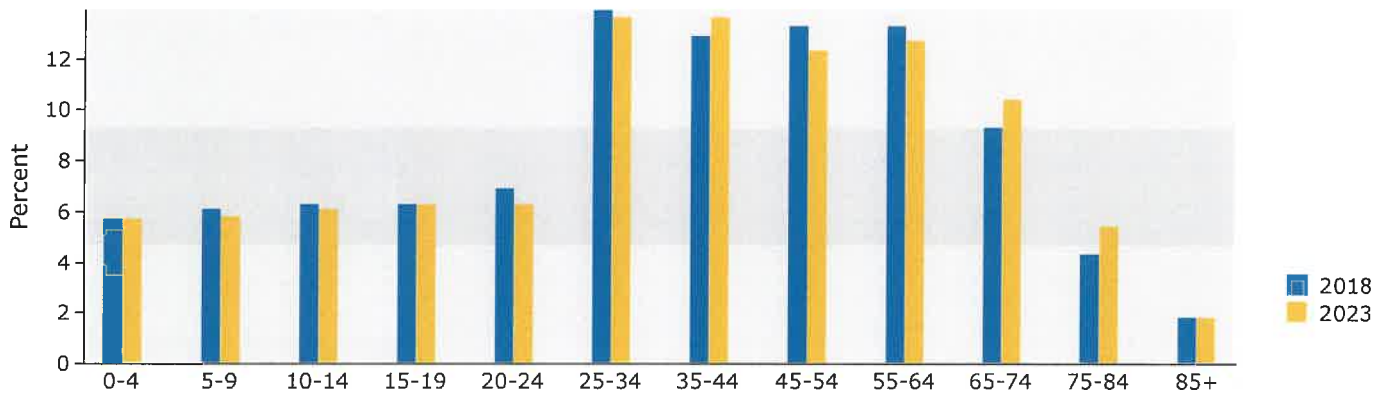


Virginia, US
Virginia, US
Geography: State

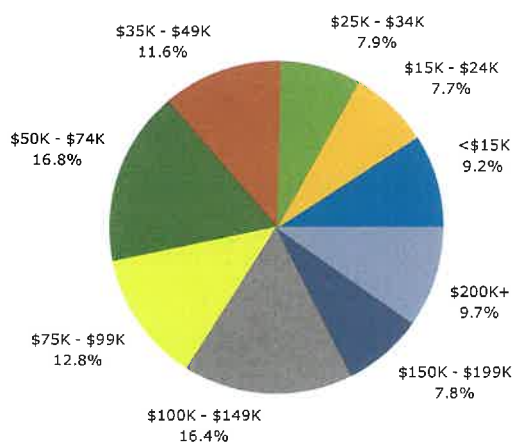
Trends 2018-2023



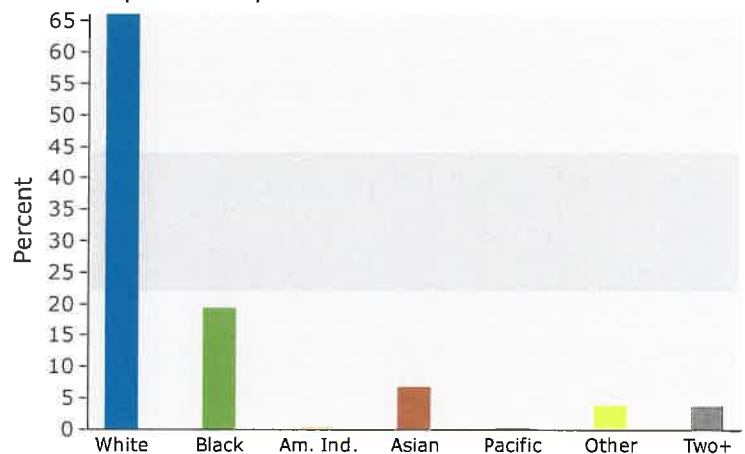
Population by Age



2018 Household Income



2018 Population by Race



2018 Percent Hispanic Origin: 9.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1. Esri forecasts for 2018 and 2023.

November 16, 2018

Community Engagement Report

Atlantic Coast Pipeline

Union Hill/Union Grove/Shelton's Store Communities

Buckingham County, Virginia



October 26, 2018

Executive Summary

The Atlantic Coast Pipeline ("ACP" or "Project") is a proposed interstate natural gas transmission system that will serve the growing energy needs in the Mid-Atlantic including Virginia, West Virginia and North Carolina. The ACP is being developed by Atlantic Coast Pipeline, LLC ("Atlantic"), a company comprised of subsidiaries of Dominion Energy, Duke Energy and Southern Company. Atlantic has contracted Dominion Energy Transmission, Inc. ("Dominion Energy") to permit, construct, operate and maintain the ACP.

At certain locations along the route of the ACP, compressor stations are required to compress the natural gas to maintain the flow of gas as changes in elevation and friction slow down the flow of gas over long distances. One such compressor station is planned to be located on an approximately 70 acre parcel owned by Atlantic and located along Route 56 in Buckingham County, Virginia ("Buckingham Compressor Station"). During the course of developing the Buckingham Compressor Station, Dominion Energy engaged with and heard concerns from many stakeholders relating to the health, safety, economic and other effects of the proposed Buckingham Compressor Station, including concerns from residents of the nearby Union Hill/Union Grove/Shelton's Store communities ("Union Hill").

Dominion Energy is committed to operating its businesses in a long-term sustainable manner protecting the environment; ensuring the safety of its employees, customers and stakeholders; and acting as a socially responsible good corporate citizen. One key aspect of operating in a sustainable manner involves Dominion Energy's commitment to partner and strengthen the communities where it does business, which are also the same communities that its employees live, work and play. Accordingly, Dominion Energy engaged in dozens of community meetings, events and activities with the residents of Buckingham County and Union Hill in particular with the goal of working in concert with the residents to strengthen the Union Hill community, address concerns raised by Union Hill residents and inform the community on the safety and environmental systems and plans that form an integral part of the ACP and specifically the Buckingham Compressor Station.

As a result of these community engagement activities, and in furtherance of Dominion Energy's commitment to partner and strengthen the communities where it does business, Dominion Energy in concert with residents of Union Hill, developed a set of comprehensive proposals that we believe will serve to enhance and strengthen the Union Hill community while also simultaneously addressing concerns identified by residents of Union Hill. The support package is divided into two primary sections: 1.) public safety items, and 2.) community revitalization efforts. The recommended investments in enhancements and activities total an estimated **\$5,120,000**. Community support for these recommendations is evidenced by the letters signed by numerous residents of Union Hill attached hereto in **Appendix A**.

1 Introduction

The Atlantic Coast Pipeline (“ACP” or “Project”) is a proposed interstate natural gas transmission system that will serve the growing energy needs in the Mid-Atlantic including Virginia, West Virginia and North Carolina. The natural gas transported by the ACP will be used to generate electricity, heat homes, run local businesses and increase the reliability and security of natural gas supplies in Virginia. The developer of the ACP is Atlantic Coast Pipeline, LLC (“Atlantic”), a company comprised of subsidiaries of Dominion Energy, Duke Energy and Southern Company formed for the purposes of operating as a Natural Gas Company as defined by the Natural Gas Act, 15 U.S.C. § 717 *et seq.* (“Natural Gas Act”). Specifically, Atlantic intends to own, develop, construct, operate and maintain the ACP, an approximately 600-mile underground natural gas transmission pipeline originating in Harrison County, West Virginia, running generally southeast to Northampton County, North Carolina and then continuing south into eastern North Carolina terminating in Robeson County, North Carolina. Atlantic contracted Dominion Energy Transmission, Inc. (“Dominion Energy”) to permit, construct, operate and maintain the ACP.

At certain locations along the route of the ACP, above ground facilities are required to deliver the natural gas to customers (metering and regulation stations), provide isolation points and entry points for safety inspections (valves and launcher/receiver sites) and compress the natural gas to maintain the flow of gas as changes in elevation and friction slow down the flow of gas over long distances (compressor stations). The general location of these facilities are dictated by safety regulations, contractually required delivery points, and technical requirements based on many factors including the diameter of the pipeline, the volume of gas being transported and the type of terrain being crossed.

One such compressor station is planned to be located on an approximately 70 acre parcel owned by Atlantic and located along Route 56 in Buckingham County, Virginia (“Buckingham Compressor Station”). The location of the Buckingham Compressor Station was largely dictated by the technical considerations described above, the required delivery point to the Transco pipeline located on the Buckingham Compressor Station site and many other factors considered to minimize impacts on adjacent landowners and nearby communities. During the process of developing the ACP, and specifically the Buckingham Compressor Station, Dominion Energy conducted outreach to determine the concerns of stakeholders relating to the health, safety, economic and other effects of the proposed Buckingham Compressor Station, including concerns specifically from residents of the nearby Union Hill/Union Grove/Shelton's Store communities (collectively herein referred to as “Union Hill”). In response to these concerns, Dominion Energy engaged in a series of community engagement activities with residents of Union Hill. This report outlines those interactions and a recommended package to support Buckingham County and the Union Hill community in particular.

1.1 Background

Dominion Energy and its partners in Atlantic are committed to operating their businesses in a long-term sustainable manner protecting the environment; ensuring the safety of its employees, customers and stakeholders; and acting as a socially responsible good corporate citizen. One key aspect of operating in a sustainable manner involves Atlantic's and Dominion Energy's commitment to partner and strengthen the communities where it does business, which are also the same communities that its employees live, work and play. Accordingly, Dominion Energy engaged in dozens of community meetings, events and activities with the residents of Buckingham County and Union Hill in particular with the goal of working in concert with the residents to strengthen the Union Hill community, address concerns raised by the residents and inform the Union Hill community on the safety and environmental systems and plans that form an integral part of the ACP and specifically the Buckingham Compressor Station.

1.2 Union Hill Engagement Goals and Objectives

Specific Goals and objectives of Dominion Energy's engagement with the residents of Union Hill include:

- Listen to and address concerns of the residents of Union Hill related to the ACP and Buckingham Compressor Station;
- Discuss the needs of the Union Hill community and how Dominion Energy may help support these community needs;
- Focus on ideas that improve the health, safety, education, economic well-being and revitalization of the Union Hill Community; and
- Assist the Union Hill Community to organize and take advantage of opportunities that may be presented by the ACP and Dominion Energy.

2 Meeting, Event and Activity Summary

The following table provides a summary of the meetings, events and activities that Dominion Energy conducted as part of its community engagement with residents of Buckingham County and Union Hill:

Compilation of Dominion Energy Community Engagement/Meetings/Activities related to Buckingham County and Union Hill		
Date	Event/Activities	Summary
Sept 30, 2015	First Community Advisory Group (CAG) Meeting Buckingham County Ag. Center	Meeting to review the proposed process while getting to know each of the participants and Dominion Energy Representatives. At this time the scope of the CAG process was reviewed, discussed and agreed upon by CAG and Dominion Energy Team Members from representing engineering, safety, operations, environment, and community relations. CAG meetings were generally attended by 10-12 representatives of stakeholders, and were open to the public.
Nov 5, 2015	Second Meeting of CAG Buckingham County Ag. Center	Work session where participants learned more about the planned Buckingham Compressor Station and began to work in small groups to provide feedback on specific areas. The areas included lighting, building design and color, landscaping, walls or fences.
Dec 11, 2015	Tour of existing compressor station Chambersburg, PA	Five CAG members joined Dominion Energy representatives for this tour of an existing compressor station, which included an interview with a local resident and representative from the Chambersburg Fire Department.
Jan 28, 2016	Third Meeting of CAG Buckingham County Ag. Center	Continuation of the work sessions from the second meeting. Dominion Energy Representatives provided CAG participants with a draft design plan that incorporated many of the recommendations that had come from previous discussions.

Feb 16, 2016	Informational Meeting to discuss outcomes of CAG Process Buckingham County Middle School	Informational workshop held by Dominion Energy to publicly share more information about the plans for the Buckingham Compressor Station, the work the CAG did on the compressor station design elements and also to provide ACP project-related information. 37 community stakeholders signed in for the workshop, which was advertised in the local paper over two weeks prior to the meeting date.
April 12, 2018 5:00 – 7:30 pm	Meeting with Buckingham Middle School Officials Buckingham County Middle School	Dominion Energy representatives Ron Gillet and Basil Gooden met with the Buckingham County Middle School officials including Principal and Media Specialist Mrs. Melissa Hanes to discuss ACP support of educational initiatives.
April 25, 2018 5:00 – 7:30 pm	ACP Construction Open House and Job Fair Buckingham County Middle School	Many Dominion Energy representatives met and engaged with the residents of Buckingham County and Union Hill. Excellent turnout with approximately 200+ residents attending.
April 27, 2018 12:30-3:00 pm	Meeting with Reverend Paul Wilson Longhorn Steakhouse, Richmond, VA	Dominion Energy representative Basil Gooden met with Reverend Wilson to discuss Dominion Energy-Union Hill community partnership.
May 2, 2018 1:00-4:00 pm	Meeting with Yogaville Representatives Yogaville, VA	Dominion Energy representative Basil Gooden met with individuals from the Yogaville community to discuss Dominion Energy partnership.
May 13, 2018 1:00-3:00 pm	Meeting with Buckingham Circle of Protection Group Union Hill Baptist Church	Dominion Energy representative Basil Gooden met with individuals from the Friends of Buckingham, Union Hill and the Yogaville community.
May 16, 2018 3:00-6:00 pm	Meeting with joint Union Hill and Yogaville Group Union Hill Baptist Church	Dominion Energy representative Basil Gooden met with group of about 20 people to discuss ACP issues.
May 17, 2018 6:00-9:00 pm	Richmond NAACP 100th Anniversary Banquet Virginia Union University	Dominion Energy representative Basil Gooden met with Pastor Paul Wilson at the NAACP event.
May 24, 2018 6:30 – 8:00 pm	1st Community Meeting with Buckingham/Union Hill Crystal Cathedral, Dillwyn, VA	Many Dominion Energy representatives including Anne Loomis, Leslie Hartz, Emmet Toms and Jeff Furr met with Buckingham County and Union Hill Community leaders. It was a great community meeting, good interaction and discussion of issues. Approximately 30+ people attended.
May 30, 2018 11:00 – 4:00 pm	Advisory Council on Environmental Justice (ACEJ) Buckingham County	Meeting of ACEJ, several Dominion Energy representatives attended and engaged with community.

June 19, 2018 5:30 – 7:00 pm	Meeting with Individual Family in Union Hill Community Union Hill Community	Dominion Energy representative Basil Gooden met with Chrissy Burnley, Ricky Burnley and Herman Burnley at their home on Shelton Store Road about ACP matters and Dominion Energy's interest in working with the community.
June 25 - 31, 2018	Compilation of Vendors and Suppliers List	Dominion Energy representatives worked extensively with community members to compile extensive list of suppliers and vendors from Buckingham County and especially Union Hill Community.
July 16, 2018 6:00 – 8:30 pm	Meeting with Pastor Wilson, John Laury Longhorn Steakhouse, Chesterfield	Dominion Energy representatives Carlos Brown, Leslie Hartz, Suzie King met with Pastor Wilson and John Laury to discuss community support.
July 24, 2018 6:00-8:00 pm	2nd Community Meeting with Buckingham/Union Hill Union Grove Baptist Church	Many Dominion Energy representatives, including Carlos Brown, Ann Loomis and Leslie Hartz attended this community meeting. Approximately 70+ community members attended.
July 31, 2018 5:00 – 6:45 pm	Buckingham Community – Dominion Energy Partnership Meeting Cheryl's Barbershop, Dillwyn, VA	Dominion Energy representatives Felix Sarfo-Kantanka and Basil Gooden attended this meeting. About 15 community people attended.
Aug 6, 2018 11:00 – 12:00	Dominion Energy Meeting with Reverend Kevin Chandler, President, VA State Conference NAACP, and Dr. Merritt with the Southern Christian Leadership Conference South Boston, VA	Dominion Energy representatives Felix Sarfo-Kantanka, Nikki Taylor and Basil Gooden met with Reverend Kevin Chandler and Dr. Merritt about Dominion Energy's community support efforts.
Aug 7, 2018 5:30 – 7:00 pm	Meeting with Individual Family in Union Hill Community Union Hill Community	Dominion Energy representative Basil Gooden met with Shelley Harper, Edith Harper and Tatiana Jones at their home in Union Hill about ACP matters and Dominion Energy's interest in working with the community.
Aug 15, 2018 5:30 – 8:00 pm	Union Hill Community Meeting Union Hill Baptist Church	The purpose of this meeting was to hear and address concerns exclusively with Union Hill residents. About 25 community people attended.
Aug 21, 2018 5:30 – 8:00 pm	Union Hill Community Visit Union Hill/Union Grove Community	Dominion Energy representatives and consultants Basil Gooden and Ken Johnson met with several members (i.e. Kathie Mosely, Cora Lee Perkins, Adrian McDonald), of the Union Hill Community to discuss community partnerships.
Aug 23, 2018 5:30 – 8:00 pm	Union Hill Community Visit Union Hill/Union Grove Community	Dominion Energy representative Carlos Brown and Basil Gooden visited the Union Hill Community and met with community members including Mrs. Ella Rose.
Aug 27, 2018 5:30 – 8:00 pm	3rd Community Meeting with Buckingham/Union Hill Union Hill Baptist Church	Many Dominion Energy employees and representatives attended this community engagement event. About 100 community people attended.

Sept 3, 2018 7:00 – 8:30 pm	Meeting with Buckingham County Officials and Emergency Responders Buckingham Fire Operations and Training Center	Dominion Energy representatives Felix Sarfo-Kantanka and Jeff Furr met with Buckingham County Officials including the Asst. County Administrator, Cody Davis, E-911 Emergency Services Manager and the Volunteer Fire Chiefs for the County.
Sept 17, 2018 5:30 – 7:00 pm	Union Hill Community Meeting Union Hill Baptist Church	Dominion Energy representative Basil Gooden met with the Union Hill community. About 30 people attended. Union Hill residents expressed their displeasure with the protesting and lack of focus on community improvement.
Sept 24, 2018 10:00 – 12:00 pm	Meeting with Individual Family in Union Hill Community Union Hill Community	Dominion Energy representatives Felix Sarfo-Kantanka and T.R. Andrade met with John and Ruby Laury at their home in the Union Hill community about ACP matters and Dominion Energy's interest in working with the community.
Sept 27, 2018 6:00 – 7:30 pm	Public Safety Task Force Meeting Buckingham Fire Operations and Training Center	Dominion Energy representatives, including Felix Sarfo-Kantanka met with Union Hill Community members and the Buckingham County Emergency Responders to discuss community partnerships.
Oct. 10, 2018 5:30 – 6:15 pm	Conference Call Meeting with Union Hill Community Partnership Committee	Dominion Energy representatives, including Carlos Brown convened a conference call with Union Hill Community members to discuss Dominion Energy's community support package. More than 10 Community Members participated in this call--Adrian Jones, Shelley Harper, Tatiana Jones, Cheryl White, Joyce Gooden, Andrew Hartless, Gerald Washington, Michelle Ford, Chrissy Burnley, Kathie Mosely.
Oct. 14, 2018 2:00 – 5:30 pm	Meeting with Union Hill Community Partnership Committee Ellis Acres Park, Community Center, Dillwyn, VA	Dominion Energy representatives Carlos Brown, Felix Sarfo-Kantanka and consultants Ken Johnson and Basil Gooden met with members of the Union Hill Community Partnership Committee to discuss Dominion Energy's community support package. Seven committee members participated in this meeting. Shelley Harper, Tatiana Jones, Cheryl White, Joyce Gooden, Gerald Washington, Chrissy Burnley, Herman Burnley.
Weeks of October 15 and 22	Local vendor outreach	Dominion Energy representatives and consultants reached out to local vendors including gravel companies and those providing rental services to inquire about abilities around construction needs. More than 15 local businesses were contacted and discussions are ongoing with several.

Oct. 24, 2018 9:00 – 10:15 am	Meeting with Buckingham County representatives	Dominion Energy representatives, Katharine Bond, Felix Sarfo-Kantanka and Emmett Toms met with county representatives including Rebecca Carter, Karl Carter Jamie Shumaker and Cody Davis to discuss Dominion Energy's community support package.
Nov. 1, 2018 (one additional day TBD)	Hiring event in Buckingham County	Dominion Energy and LIUNA representatives will hold a hiring event for pipeline jobs at a location within Buckingham. Local advertising will include newspaper and road signage in advance to provide community notification.
Early Nov. 2018	Training begins in Buckingham County	LIUNA representatives will hold training session in Buckingham for local workers.

3 Issues Raised by the Union Hill Community

The following is not intended to be an exhaustive list of every single issue that was raised by residents of Union Hill, but rather is a representative group of the reoccurring concerns expressed to Dominion Energy by the residents Union Hill throughout the community engagement activities in Buckingham County.

3.1 Public Safety

- Potential impact radius of an explosion at the Buckingham Compressor Station.
- What is Dominion Energy's plan to notify and evacuate residents if there is an emergency at the Buckingham Compressor Station or on the ACP?
- How are the spacing between valves determined? Why can't the valves be closer together?
- The need for paid emergency responders in Buckingham County.
 - Concerns about response times in the community.
- The need for enhanced 911 emergency alert systems in Buckingham County, including a community alert system specifically for Union Hill.

3.2 Community Health, Education and Economic Development

- Why was the Buckingham Compressor Station sited at its present location?
- Noise
- Air pollution
- Threat of explosion
- Erosion and sediment control
- Health of nearby residents
- Where are all of the jobs and economic development opportunities?
- There is a need to preserve the African-American history of the community
- Broadband access
- Funding for community initiatives (youth, seniors, scholarships, business development, revitalization, transportation, grants for community members, community centers/parks)
- Air monitors and health care assistance

3.3 Dominion Energy Responses

In 2015, Dominion Energy engaged in a community advisory process by the formation of a Community Advisory Group (CAG). The purpose of the CAG for the Buckingham Compressor Station was to provide a deeper understanding of the ACP project and gather input from the community members on preferences and priorities to be addressed by the project team in the design and construction phases of the Buckingham Compressor Station. The following groups and organizations were represented on the Buckingham CAG: Buckingham County Emergency Services, IDA, Virginia Department of Forestry, Yogaville, Friends of Buckingham, Sierra Club, Buckingham County Planning Dept., Chamber of Commerce, Kyanite Mining, VA Growth Alliance, Soil and Water Conservation District, Union Hill Community, Union Hill Church. The CAG process was an iterative one that began with broad-based information about the ACP project and compressor stations then stepped down to narrow and specific information about the Buckingham Compressor Station and design features to gather feedback on defined categories.

Dominion Energy hosted three CAG meetings. The meetings were generally attended by 10-12 of the CAG members, along with several Dominion Energy team members representing engineering, safety, operations, environment, and community relations. The meetings were also open to the public, and each meeting had 5-10 spectators in attendance. At the conclusion of each meeting, Dominion Energy representatives took questions from the CAG members and the audience. All questions were answered in a written document prior to the subsequent meeting, and the responses were shared with the participants and posted online. In addition to the three planned meetings, CAG members had an opportunity to tour an existing compressor station in Chambersburg, PA. Five CAG members joined Dominion representatives for this tour, which included an interview with a local resident and representative from the Chambersburg Fire Department.

Finally, Dominion Energy hosted an informational workshop to publicly share more information about the plans for the Buckingham Compressor Station, the work the CAG did on the compressor station design elements and also to provide ACP project-related information. 37 community stakeholders signed in for the workshop, which was advertised in the local paper over two weeks prior to the meeting date. The following are some of the specific actions taken by the project team members to address concerns from CAG members:

- Designing downward pointing lights to reduce light escape
- Moving station structures as far as possible from route 56 and from the Transco ROW to reduce facility visibility
- Leaving existing trees in front of station to screen facility
- Move microwave tower to rear corner to reduce visibility
- Microwave tower height of 195' or less to not have FAA required light
- Color scheme of buildings to resemble barn and blend with rural surrounding

Following the CAG process, in the Fall and Winter of 2016, Dominion Energy participated in a series of public hearings and meetings concerning the Special Use Permit for the Buckingham Compressor Stations where the public, including residents of Buckingham County and Union Hill, were provided the opportunity to express concerns regarding the Buckingham Compressor Station. The result of this extensive public process was a Special Use Permit approved by the Buckingham County Board of Supervisors in January 2017 that included 41 conditions directly addressing many of the concerns raised by the community. The Special Use Permit is attached hereto as **Appendix B**, and is one of the most restrictive local permits for a compressor station ever issued and agreed to by Dominion Energy.

Subsequently, Dominion Energy has made every effort to continue to address as many of the concerns raised by residents of Union Hill as possible. Responses from Dominion Energy subject matter experts were made available at multiple additional meetings and events with residents of Union Hill, as well as Buckingham County officials who were also present at many of the meetings.

Many of the safety, environmental and health concerns are addressed through safety and environmental systems proposed for the ACP and the Buckingham Compressor Station, including, but not limited to:

- The ACP will be constructed of high strength steel pipe and will be installed with a minimum of 3 feet of cover.
- Atlantic and Dominion Energy comply with, and in most cases exceed, the requirements of the USDOT, OSHA and other applicable regulations, standards and guidelines for safety.
- From construction through operation of the pipeline, safety will be the top priority of Atlantic and Dominion Energy. Each stage of construction has built-in safety requirements, including, but not limited to:
 - Corrosion preventative epoxy coating of pipes;
 - Visually and radiographically inspecting each pipeline weld;
 - Remote-controlled shutoff valves to stop the flow of gas in case of emergency;
 - Cathodic protection, a low-voltage electrical system, would be applied to help prevent pipe corrosion;
 - Control systems that monitor the facilities 24 hours a day, seven days a week and effectively control situations outside of normal operating parameters; and
 - Highly trained operational staff and sophisticated computer and telecommunication monitoring equipment.
- The ACP will be fully automated, monitored and controlled 24 hours a day/7 days a week by Dominion Energy's state-of-the-art manned gas control center located in Bridgeport, WV.

- An Emergency Shut-down (ESD) System to react to any abnormal operating conditions by immediately stopping the flow of natural gas and removing any gas from the Buckingham Compressor Station piping as quickly as possible. The removed gas is piped into the onsite blow down silencing equipment.
- A technically advanced gas detection system which continuously monitors for the presence of natural gas inside the Buckingham Compressor Station building. If the system detects low levels of gas, it is evacuated with ventilation fans and if higher levels of gas are detected, the above referenced ESD system is activated and the station is shut-down automatically.
- Fire Detection - The Buckingham Compressor Station building will include a technically advanced Ultra-Violet/Infra-Red fire detection system which can activate the ESD system and shut the station down automatically.
- Over-Pressure Protection Systems (OPP) – The Buckingham Compressor Station piping will contain multiple piping relief valves and pressure regulation devices designed and installed to ensure operating pressures are maintained and/or not exceeded.
- Unit Safety Shutdowns can detect a broad range of conditions including high pressure discharge, high temperature, high lube oil temperatures, over-speed along with many other conditions that would immediately trigger an automatic unit safety shutdown.
- The Buckingham Compressor Station will be equipped with an advanced technology security system including restricted access identification technology, cameras and alarms that will be transmitted to the Dominion Energy Security System personnel. Yard and building lighting will be designed to light the site for security purposes.
- Chain link fencing topped with barb wired strands will secure the Buckingham Compressor Station lot perimeter.
- Emissions of all pollutants will be minimized through the use of the most efficient turbines. Larger turbines, with greater horsepower output, are more efficient. More efficient models use less fuel and produce fewer emissions. The turbines include state-of-the art SoLoNOx technology to minimize NOx emissions. Dry seals would be used on compressors to minimize fugitive emissions and comply with the requirements of EPA's proposed New Source Performance Standards. Dry seal technology increases the safety, reliability and efficiency of the compressors. Gas Reduction Systems are included in the design to minimize methane releases during shutdowns and startups of the turbines by avoiding blowdowns from occurring altogether and reducing the amount blown down for maintenance purposes.

- The Buckingham Compressor Station is designed and operated with “best-in-class” technology. Best in class is defined as being the most efficient with the least environmental impact and providing reliable construction and operations above and beyond regulatory requirements. For example, the use of low nitrogen oxide combustion technology turbines and addition of Selective Catalytic Reduction technology would reduce nitrogen oxide emission rates from nine (9) parts per million to 3.75 parts per million. In addition, an oxidation catalyst also would be installed to reduce emissions of CO by an estimated 92 percent, and VOC and formaldehyde emissions by an estimated 50 percent. The implementation of these control technologies exceeds limits required by regulation. Additionally, Atlantic will install valve enclosures at the Buckingham Compressor Station to reduce methane emissions from the ESD testing by greater than 99%. Finally, to further reduce methane emissions, Atlantic will implement a fugitive emissions monitoring program at the Buckingham Compressor Station that includes daily visual, audio, and olfactory (AVO) facility inspections and quarterly optical gas imaging (OGI) camera inspections with a 15 day repair requirement.
- The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) requires that the sound from the operation of a new compressor station not exceed 55 decibels at any noise sensitive area (NSA), such as a school, hospital or residence, in the vicinity of the station. The 55 decibel limit is required regardless of the equipment inside or outside the facility. FERC guidelines also require that the operation of the compressor station should not result in a perceptible increase in vibration at a nearby NSA. Ambient sound studies and acoustical analyses were completed for all proposed ACP facility sites. These studies evaluate the existing noise conditions and estimate noise produced by equipment at the sites. For the analysis, the existing sound levels are combined with the expected sound contribution at the nearest NSA. Noise mitigation measures are then developed to achieve the desired level. The result of acoustical analysis indicates that, with the specified noise control measures successfully implemented, the continuous sound attributable to the station operating at full-rated load will be lower than the FERC limit of 55 decibels at all identified NSAs.
- The Buckingham Compressor Station is designed to include a number of noise control measures. For example, a muffler would be installed on the exhaust of each turbine unit. The exhaust pipes and intake ducts of the four turbine units would be acoustically insulated. The intake ducts would also have air cleaners and silencers. The walls and roof panels of the two compressor buildings would be constructed using sound dampening material. The doors of the compressor buildings would be insulated metal utilizing full weather stripping. Air inlet mufflers would be located between the air-handling units and the building walls to reduce sound from turbine units. Ventilation discharge hoods on the compressor building’s roof would include air discharge mufflers. All aboveground sections of the unit suction, discharge, and bypass lines would be acoustically insulated.

Additionally, many of the concerns are addressed throughout the extensive regulatory review and permitting of the ACP by multiple federal, state and local agencies, including, but not limited to, FERC, Virginia Department of Environmental Quality, US Army Corps of Engineers, County of Buckingham Conditional Use Permitting Process, Virginia Department of Historical Resources, United States Department of Transportation – Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, Virginia Department of Transportation and ultimately the Federal Courts of the United States as many of the issued permits are reviewed through the judicial system.

Dominion Energy reiterated its commitment to working with the Buckingham County administration, emergency responders and Union Hill to develop and maintain emergency response and preparedness plans for its facilities, including conducting any training required or requested by relevant stakeholders, offering site visits to similar facilities and tours of the facilities in Buckingham County once in-service and assisting in setting up meetings with emergency responders in other jurisdictions in which Dominion Energy operates similar facilities to discuss their experiences and advice. Buckingham County emergency responders also reiterated the adequacy of their training and preparedness for any expected events and their belief that the proposed facilities do not materially affect their current responsibilities or capabilities.

4 Community Support Package Recommendations

In furtherance of Atlantic's and Dominion Energy's commitment to partner and strengthen the communities where it does business, Dominion Energy, in concert with residents of Union Hill have developed a set of comprehensive proposals that we believe will serve to enhance and strengthen the Union Hill community while also simultaneously addressing concerns identified by residents Union Hill. The support package is divided into two primary sections: 1.) public safety items, and 2.) community revitalization efforts. The recommended investments in enhancements and activities total an estimated **\$5,120,000**. Public safety investments are contingent upon Buckingham County's adoption of an ordinance accepting funds and the successful completion of the ACP. The community center investments are contingent upon the successful completion of the ACP.

As safety is a top priority for Dominion Energy and the residents of Buckingham County, including specifically the residents of Union Hill, Dominion Energy proposes to allocate approximately **\$1,520,000** for Emergency Medical Enhancements to Buckingham County and the Union Hill community. These key enhancements are proposed to include: 1.) providing funding to support six (6) emergency responder positions through a revised contract with Delta Response Team (DRT); 2.) paying for needed emergency facility upgrades; 3.) paying for a dedicated emergency line/channel designated for Union Hill; and 4.) purchasing supplemental emergency equipment for Buckingham County.

Dominion Energy also proposes funding additional activities designed to improve community health, education and economic development opportunities for residents of Buckingham County and Union Hill totaling approximately **\$3,600,000** to: 1.) build a Community Wellness, Education and Economic Development Center in the Union Hill community; 2.) develop a community park and event pavilion in the Union Hill community; and 3.) provide funding to operationalize a Community Development Cooperation which would be used to support and/or administer the Community Center, Park and provide specific economic benefits to Union Hill residents living in close proximity to the proposed Buckingham Compressor Station.

Community support for these recommendations is evidenced by the numerous signatures affixed to the letters from residents of Union Hill attached hereto in **Appendix A**.

4.1 Public Safety **Total: ≈\$1,520,000**

4.1.1 Salary Support for Emergency Responders

Dominion Energy proposes to provide funding directly to Buckingham County to support six (6) paid, full-time emergency responder positions. These six positions will be secured by Buckingham County through a revised contract with Delta Response Team (DRT). The contracted DRT staffers will be stationed at the Glenmore Satellite Station of Buckingham County Rescue Squad 24/7/365. Dominion Energy funding for these contracted positions will be time-limited and will sunset after four (4) years. The job duties of the contracted staff will be clearly delineated from the volunteer staff as to avoid confusion or morale issues. Payments would be made annually in the amount of approximately **\$240,000** per year for each of the four years of the contract extension. Dominion Energy will work with the county to encourage them to consider continuing the increased service levels at the Glenmore Satellite Station after the initial contract term.

4.1.2 Facility Upgrades

To support the EMS mission and increased staffing, Dominion Energy will provide **\$160,000** in one-time funding directly to Buckingham County for upgrades to the Glenmore Satellite Station of the Buckingham County Rescue Squad.

4.1.3 Dedicated Emergency Channel

Dominion Energy will provide **\$200,000** in one-time funding to secure a dedicated Emergency Line/Channel designated specifically for Union Hill and Buckingham County.

4.1.4 Emergency Equipment

To enhance the capabilities of Buckingham County's EMS, Dominion Energy proposed to provide **\$12,000** in funding to secure a Utility Terrain Vehicle (UTV) and **\$200,000** in funding for the purchase of an emergency response vehicle to be provided to the County and stationed at the Glenmore Satellite Station of the Buckingham County Rescue Squad.

4.2 Community Revitalization **Total: ≈\$3,600,000**

4.2.1 Community Wellness, Education & Economic Development Center **\$2,000,000**

As the centerpiece of its comprehensive community support package, Dominion Energy proposes to provide funding to construct a Community Wellness, Education and Economic Development Center in Union Hill. This proposed center could be located on the property on Route 56 (South James River Highway) directly across from the Buckingham Compressor Station and would focus on providing programmatic activities to improve the health, wellness, education, cultural and economic development of Buckingham County and Union Hill in particular.

The Community Wellness, Education and Economic Development Center would be dedicated to improving the health, wellness, education and economic opportunities for youth, adults and families in Buckingham County and Union Hill in particular. It would serve as the hub for cultural, educational, social, wellness activities and services for the area. The proposed center would provide space for health, wellness and fitness programs such as yoga, indoor walking, basketball, volleyball, and other sports. There would also be opportunities for arts and crafts classes, and various cultural and historical activities. There could be space for civic organizations, social clubs and educational programs for the youth and senior citizens. Below are spaces and activities that could be accommodated within the proposed center.

- Educational/Academic Programming (Community College Courses, Vocational Training, Possible After-school Programs)
- Commercial Kitchen (For events and culinary training purposes)
- Community meeting space to be utilized in variety of ways such as Training Rooms (Emergency Responders, Companies, Organizations, etc.), Remote Work Office Space (Companies rent office space for teleworking opportunities)
- Cultural Reflection Center (The Origins of African-American History Collection)
- Gymnasium with Multipurpose Court (Basketball, Volleyball, Badminton, etc.)

Appendix C provides a draft design for a proposed center based on Recreation Unlimited, a center based in rural Ashely, Ohio. Cost estimates for the design, construction, operation and administration of the proposed center do not reflect the many possible sources of income as a community center business plan has not been fully developed. Specifics will be determined during a more detailed planning process to include additional community input.

Community Park and Pavilion

Dominion Energy also proposes to construct a Community Park that includes pavilion/shelter for outdoor events. The proposed community park would be a place for people and families to gather to enjoy the beauty of the area. The pavilion could serve as a location for any type of gathering including picnics, reunions and other social events.

According to research from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, parks contribute to the health and vibrancy of a community in a number of ways, from promoting physical activity to improving mental health and even having the potential to reduce health care costs. The study shows that parks: encourage physical activity; advance health equity; help kids flourish; help combat chronic illnesses such as diabetes, hypertension, high cholesterol and asthma.

Appendix D provides an illustration of a similar community park and pavilion project. These pictures are of the Wingfoot Lake State Park in Mogadore, Ohio. This park was developed by the Goodyear tire company. Construction of a lake is not within the scope of the project in Buckingham but the playground and picnic building are reflective of anticipated scope.

4.2.2 Community Development Cooperation (CDC) **\$1,600,000**

The Community Wellness, Education & Economic Development Center would be owned and operated by community-based, non-profit, community development cooperation ("CDC"). The primary mission of the CDC would be to revitalize communities in Buckingham County, in particular Union Hill, through supporting health, education and economic development initiatives. The CDC would be responsible for ongoing operations of the Community Wellness, Education and Economic Development Center in Union Hill.

This CDC could provide grants to the local community to start and expand businesses, revitalize the community, retain family property/land, support entrepreneurship with a focus on encouraging agri-businesses opportunities and renewable green energy businesses like solar farming. Special consideration could be provided to home- and property-owners within a 1-mile radius of the Buckingham Compressor Station.

To demonstrate its commitment to being a long-term community partner, Dominion Energy would provide an investment of \$500,000 to establish the CDC and then provide **\$100,000** annually for ten years. Up to **\$250,000** could be utilized for local grants with the balance utilized for ongoing operations. The total commitment to the Union Hill CDC would be **\$1,500,000**.

An additional **\$100,000** will be invested for the purpose of documenting local history. The CDC will select the appropriate non-profit or subject-matter experts to provide a local history display to be located at the Community Wellness, Education and Economic Development Center in Union Hill or other local facility.

The funding, planning and development of the proposed center and park and the programming for the CDC would begin coincident with the construction of the ACP after all permits are received. The proposed center and park would be constructed near or adjacent to the Buckingham Compressor Station on land acquired for use during the construction. It would be anticipated that the construction would occur within 12 to 18 months after the Buckingham Compressor Station is in service.